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ACTIONS speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruit upon a tree, they show the nature of the man; while motives, like the sap, are hidden from view.

In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth.

The young emperor of China is engaged in a struggle for the mastery of the English language. If they can keep him from getting an idea prematurely of how it is spelled the youth may persevere.

MEXICO has a very summary manner of treating train robbers. It takes about three weeks to catch them, convict them and hang them in that country. One must admit that in these things the republic on our southern border is a little in advance of us.

NO MATTER how exclusive its receptions, no matter how conventional its forms, no matter how distinguished its supporters, no matter how polished its veneer, that society which tolerates shams is not good society. By the word shams is meant hypocrisy of any sort; whether it be winking at dishonesty, playing football with virtue, or encouraging unwarranted extravagance that leads to theft.

In that great intellectual struggle for the supremacy of ideas, compared to which the clash of armies meeting in physical shock is mere child's play, the rudeness of barbarism meaning much but affecting little—in that warfare of ideas, eternal in its consequences if not in its duration, the newspaper must have its side, and when issues are joined, must strike its blows and strike them hard.

Put our roads in the condition the roads of France are in and you have at once affected a saving in freight equal in any view of the case to at least 20 per cent of the total cost of moving our farm products seven miles by wagon. Yet this is only a part of the showing. It is not farm products alone that are transported by wagons. Millions of tons of other forms of merchandise are annually transported over our highways by wagon under the same conditions of delay, annoyance and cost.

Neither the farmer, the merchant nor the mechanic ever stops to consider that at present it actually costs more to move a ton of freight over a mile by rail than it does by wagon. This is the result of the tariff on iron and steel. The tariff on iron and steel is the cause of the high cost of freight by rail. The tariff on iron and steel is the cause of the high cost of freight by rail.

A teacher refined in manners, in dress, in sympathies, is sure to obtain an influence that will work for good long after the pupil has passed from his or her immediate charge. The favorite study of a pupil, and often the profession in life, is determined, not so much by the attractive character of the study itself as by the subtle, magnetic power of the teacher. On the other hand, the cold, indifferent manner of teachers; their sharp, shrill tones; their impatient temper, have sent many a pupil from school in utter disgust with anything pertaining to study.

The best lesson of many rich men's lives is the incapacity of enormous wealth to bring with it any happiness or honor in proportion to its vast amount. There is no advantage or entertainment in the possession of wealth that grossly exceeds the capacity of the owner to enjoy. Beyond the mere sense of power which great wealth brings, a man is far happier with a million than with twenty millions. To men who are not philanthropists and do not enjoy the organization and conduct of benevolent enterprises, enormous wealth means only an opportunity for the unbridled indulgence of animal tastes, or if the man is not sensual, it means a life-long, feverish struggle to use his millions in order to win other millions.

THERE is a habit which is seldom cultivated, and which it may seem almost contradictory to call by that name—the habit of variety. Generally habit is exclusive. If we act, or think, or feel in special directions time after time we naturally leave other paths untrodden. Thus we are apt to become narrow, one-sided, uninterested in other lines of thought and action, perhaps inflexible and dogmatic. The literary man scorns business; the merchant cares nothing for science; the artist has no sympathy with the mechanic. Or men will go on doing their work in one way which they have become accustomed, although another and a better way has been discovered. Thought and even feeling get into grooves; consciousness is satisfied with obeying a prevalent code of morals and seeks for no new duties. All this is a foe to progress and should be guarded against both in education and self-education.

DEMOCRATIC MATTERS.

ATTACKING M'KINLEYISM.

It Would Be a Mistake in This Congress to Propose a General Tariff Bill.

To propose in the house at this session, on the eve of a national election, a general revision of the tariff, might be magnificent, says the New York Times, but it would not be war such as must be waged for victory. It would be no sense advance the object professed. It would not make the devotion of the party to the principle of industrial and commercial emancipation a whit clearer than it is now. It would not make the necessity or advantage of the triumph of those principles any more obvious. It is not at all requisite to inform the country what the Democratic party believes in and is working for. It would be simply a tactical error of the gravest possible kind. It would be to abandon a strong aggressive position for a position of defense that would not be strong. It would instantly invite the concerted opposition of every interest now depending on the favors of the present tariff and give to the opponents of every item in the bill the combined strength of the opponents of all. And this would be done by a measure which is perfectly certain in advance to be rejected by the senate and never to become a law. When the tariff reformers have the power to enact a bill for the revision of the tariff they will shirk the responsibility of preparing one, and they will know how to defend it in all its parts and as a whole in congress and before the people. But they will not waste their time or strength in a gratuitous and futile contest over an elaborate proposal of action that can never be anything but a prop.

It is an old maxim of the military profession that the secret of victory is to be strongest at the points the possession of which the secret of which is essential and the maxim applies mutatis mutandis to political contests. It would be absurd for the military commander to scatter his forces around a wide circle of attack with his enemy in possession of the interior lines and capable of rapid combination. It would be just as absurd for the tariff reformers to attack the tariff by a general bill with the certainty that success was impossible.

The situation dictates exactly the contrary policy. There are a certain number of provisions in the present tariff, every one of which involves the essential principle of favoritism and monopoly for the few, and injury and oppression for the many. The plain duty of the reform leaders is to assail each one of these provisions in turn. This will compel the senate or the president to defend them in turn. If any of those single assaults is successful, that is a distinct gain, not only in the removal of a specific evil, but in the victory of the principle of equity which that evil violates. If the assault is not successful the reform has the great advantage of a vigorous discussion of a definite case, involving the highest principle and making that principle perfectly clear to the sense and conscience of the people. Take for instance the provisions of the present tariff against which the iron and steel interests of New England, represented by ex-Governor Ames and many other able men, are protesting. The tariff on iron and steel is the cause of the high cost of freight by rail. The tariff on iron and steel is the cause of the high cost of freight by rail.

Sherman and His Party.
The re-election of John Sherman in Ohio would do a great deal to strengthen the Democratic party, especially in the Western agricultural states, whose people he has spent his public career in defrauding. All the droughts, grasshoppers, caterpillars, floods and cyclones—all the natural calamities to which the agricultural states have been subjected—were of trifling damage to them compared to the wrongs inflicted on them by the plutocratic policy of which he has been the agent. His re-election was at no time doubtful. If Foraker and Mr. Murat Halsted doubted it, no one else did. Everyone else knew that the plutocrats who have controlled Sherman could not afford to lose him from the senate. He represents the money-lenders and the users as well as the McKinley trusts and either of these influences would easily control any Republican legislature in Ohio. Sherman's re-election was a fore-gone conclusion from the first.

It is only another of many signs which indicate overwhelming Republican defeat next fall. The party will concede nothing to the people. If the people revolt against John Shermanism, more John Shermanism. If they protest against high tariff, the tariff is made higher still as a means of satisfying them. If they complain of blocks-of-five conspiracies the force bill is offered to soothe them. This is consistency, to be sure, but such consistency is bound to destroy any party which is not prepared to put down the people with the ultimate rule of consistent Republicanism—the Mailed Hand and the bayonet.

The frauds of Republican finance have been carried to such an extreme that the greater the skill shown in carrying them further, the more exasperated the people will be. For this reason, John Sherman's return to the senate will greatly strengthen the Democratic party. He stands for the quintessence of fraud in the Republican financial policies of the past and present, and his re-election is convincing evidence for the people that the Republican party is determined that they shall have no relief. Sherman in the senate means that the plutocrats will give no quarter.—St. Louis Republic.

The American Hollivore.

This year will undoubtedly see the enlargement of what is rapidly be-

coming a veritable empire in this hemisphere, and quite probably none of its events will have a greater influence upon the world than this great movement for reciprocal trade in which the United States is an acknowledged leader.—Cleveland Leader.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Short Review of the Workings of the Project.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company, addressed a special meeting of the New York chamber of commerce on the subject of the Nicaragua canal early in December.

Regarding the enterprise itself, Mr. Miller said that the construction company had already expended between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in the prosecution of the work; that this money had been raised by the sale of the stock of the construction company; that the present company—the Marine Canal company of Nicaragua—had not yet put its securities on the market because the company did not believe the time had arrived when they could be marketed to advantage. That time will probably arrive just after congress shall have voted to guarantee the company's bonds.

Mr. Miller dwelt upon the thoroughness of the surveys, says the Chicago Herald, and plans and estimates which had been made, saying that in the judgment of very able engineers, who have been upon the ground and seen the work done, no great public undertaking has ever been so thoroughly planned and organized in advance of the actual beginning as has the Nicaragua Canal.

He says that the cost of the work as estimated by the company's engineers is \$65,000,000, including \$10,000,000 as a factor of safety. This estimate was submitted to a board of consulting engineers, who somewhat raised the probable cost of the canal by increasing the factor of safety, or adding a larger percentage for contingencies of administration. He gives it as his own opinion, after going over the whole ground, that the cost of carrying the work to the most thorough and perfect completion, including interest on the money expended during the time of construction, will not exceed \$100,000,000, or about the same as the cost of the Suez Canal, the stock of which is quoted at \$500 and over.

Regarding revenue, he says it is the opinion of experts who are best able to judge that within five years after the completion of the canal there will be not less than 10,000,000 tons of freight passing through it annually. Even if this estimate should prove too large by one-half, the revenue, he says, would pay the interest on bonds and all expenses of the canal and leave a handsome profit to the stock. He does not say what tonnage toll the company expects to charge, but in various documents that have heretofore been published by the company \$2 a ton has been named as about the proper figure.

With a government guarantee the company could probably dispose of \$100,000,000 of bonds at par, which would make the annual interest charge \$3,000,000. Probably that is about the charge Mr. Miller had in mind, though he did not say so, as he was not talking to the chamber about government guarantee. The company would be well to consider the possibility of a government guarantee. The company would be well to consider the possibility of a government guarantee.

But a government guarantee is what the company will not be likely to get from the present congress. The guaranteed bonds of the Pacific railroads are approaching maturity, and they will be forced upon the attention of congress and the country. Our experience with them has not been such as to encourage a house championing such a protection against extravagance in venturing upon another experiment of the kind.

A Greedy Infant.

If the infant does not cry for more, it is not next July it will later. It is only a question of time. First the tariff is put on because we have no tin industry; next it will be increased because we have one. The infants we will be told, just as we are told in this report, are in danger of having the life squeezed out of them by the burly, grown industries of their kind in the old world. Shall we abandon our helpless babe? Mercy forbid! Give it more pap. Pap? No, this infant, like all of its kind, is born with teeth, and with an alligator's mouth and an ostrich's digestion.

"Pap" is no "in" for it. Raw beef and lots of it paid for by the taxpayers, is its food of life. The "daughter of the horse leech" is a gentle sipping butterfly compared with the saw-tooth jaw brood that the McKinley tariff nourishes.—Indianapolis News.

Fit to Laugh At.

Rumors are sometimes humorous, and the one which asks the country to believe that Mr. Harrison will "declaim renomination" is highly so. He may do it, however, but it will be in the same way in which a toothache sufferer declines his hollow tooth when the dentist has fixed his forceps on it.

Keelhaul for 1902.

The almanac tells us that in 1892 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. There will also be an eclipse of the Republican party; total, visible all over the United States and in the rest of the civilized world.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

High Prices for Buffaloes.

It is said to have cost the Englishman who bought ten buffaloes from "Buffalo Jones," of Kansas, \$25,000 to purchase and get them across the Atlantic. They were bred in Manitoba. Their new home is the park of Hagerston Castle, in Northumberland. But think of the price when millions were butchered for less than twenty years ago.

HELD FOR PERJURY.

MRS. OSBORNE NOT PROSECUTED FOR THEFT.

Treasury Finds No Evidence to Prove Her Guilty of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses, but Has Her Record for Fidelity.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who voluntarily surrendered herself to the police yesterday to answer the charges made against her in connection with the theft and sale of a quantity of valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Hargreave, formerly an intimate friend of the accused, was formally arraigned before Lord Mayor Evans yesterday.

Sympathy was expressed on all sides for Capt. Osborne, the husband of the unfortunate lady, who has stood nobly beside his wife through evil report and even when he knew beyond doubt that she had committed the crime that has brought such heavy disgrace to herself and to him. Many of the crowd expressed the hope that for his sake the law would deal leniently with the prisoner and that justice would be tempered with a goodly measure of mercy.

Not only were the lobbies filled by the would-be spectators but the streets outside were crowded with men and women who early in the morning had given up hope of getting within the building.

Mr. Cuffe of the treasury department said the treasury had no evidence to offer against the prisoner, whereupon Lord Mayor Evans promptly discharged Mrs. Osborne.

Detected at once stepped to the room and again placed Mrs. Osborne under arrest of the charge of perjury for testifying in the libel suit brought by her against Mrs. Hargreave that she was entirely innocent of theft and knew nothing about the missing jewelry. She was at once taken to the Bow street police court, where she was placed in the dock and a formal charge made against her. Capt. Osborne went to the police court with her, ready to render her any assistance necessary.

The representative of the treasury said he would only prove the fact of Mrs. Osborne's arrest and would then ask that the matter be adjourned. The police objected to the arrest of Mrs. Osborne at Bow street, and the magistrate then remanded her for a week. Bail was offered and refused by the court.

Much disgust and indignation are being expressed at the shameful and cruel mismanagement of the government prosecution of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, as shown in the proceedings. In the first place, at the Lord Mayor's court the arrested woman was kept waiting for in home before any one representing the treasury descended to put in an appearance.

The treasury itself made no appearance, despite the fact that nothing about the matter was known to the public until the arrest of Mrs. Osborne was made public by the press. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

On Fire at a Dance.
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—There was a thrilling scene in the big ball-room at Battery D last night when the clothing of May Knapp, a 10-year-old girl, caught fire from a lighted match which she had thrown from the gallery.

The girl was dressed as a fairy and flames enveloped her body almost instantly. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

Heir to an English Estate.
ENGLAND, Feb. 7.—Thomas Melrose, a poor farmer near Grambsburg, has received letter of credit from the Bank of England calling for any sum less than £1,000,000, accompanied by an urgent call from London solicitors that the report in London at once and claim a large estate. Mr. Melrose received the Bank of England communication yesterday.

Prisoners Escape at Eau Claire.

Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 7.—James Donavan of St. Paul, held for trial for burglary on the residence of a priest; John Wilson, a Chicago tramp printer, convicted of burglary on a mill, and Chester Bell, a boy under sentence to reform school for burglary, broke out of the county jail at 6 o'clock last night and have made for the woods. Officers are in hot pursuit.

John Morris Arraigned.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—John A. Morris, the chief owner of the Louisiana Lottery company, was arraigned in the United States District court yesterday on the indictment found against him by grand juries in El Paso and Austin, Texas; Sioux Falls, S. D., and Parkersburg, W. Va., for violation of the anti-lottery postal law.

Moving on Fort Dodge, Iowa, Saloons.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Feb. 7.—Unexpected action was commenced yesterday by County Attorney Martin for the State to secure permanent injunctions against thirteen saloon owners, bartenders, and property owners. The saloon men have not been molested for over a year. The last injunction campaign was a dismal failure.

Invited by the President.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—It is now definitely known that upon the invitation of the President of the United States Sir John Thompson, Hon. MacKenzie Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster will visit Washington next week to discuss with the Executive proposals for the opening of negotiations looking to the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Depositors to Get 80 Per Cent.

Kearney, Neb., Feb. 7.—Bank Examiner H. M. Wells has taken charge of the Commercial Savings Bank. The deposit ledger shows a balance of \$30,000 in favor of all depositors. The assets amount to over \$70,000, and depositors, it is said, will receive 80 per cent. W. F. Pickering will probably be appointed receiver to-day.

Schley Wants to Go to China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Capt. Schley has asked Secretary Tracy to allow him to remain in command of the cruiser Albatross, and has intimated that he would like to go to the China station with her.

RIFLES FOR LOUISIANA.

Imported By the Democratic Lottery Faction.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—The Foster-Farmers' Alliance faction is greatly excited over the receipt of the boxes of Winchester and ammunition from New York, consigned to Col. A. W. Crandell, chairman of the executive committee of the McNary faction of the Democratic State Committee, and its organ, the New Delta, declares it infamous that the opposing faction should import guns to murder voters at the polls. Col. Crandell says the guns were sent out openly for distribution throughout the State simply to insure a free election and a fair count, which, from the actions of Gov. Nicholls, the McNaryites had good reason to believe would be denied. Col. Crandell and other members of the Executive committee called on Gov. Nicholls a fortnight ago and requested him to state whether or not a free election and a fair count could be depended on. The Governor was greatly irritated and declared that the request was a reflection on him that he knew his duty and would perform it. Being pressed he said that if the McNary faction suspected that it was going to be defrauded at the polls it ought to be able to prevent it, or words to that effect. This suggestion Col. Crandell and his committee proceeded to act on, hence the resort to arms. All this took place before the withdrawal by John Morris of the lottery proposition, which was to have been voted on an amendment to the constitution at the April election. The first consignment of Winchester-Col. Crandell says that more are on the way—was landed here the day that Mr. Morris withdrew his offer.

Col. Crandell closes his interview as follows: "Believing that the State militia and the election machinery under the control of the present State administration are to be employed in frustrating, if necessary, a free expression of the public will, we determined, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, to take such means as would protect us from an illegal and unwarranted interference with our rights under the law."

Tariff Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Congressman Bunting of New York has introduced two tariff bills. One places a duty of one cent a pound on tin plate or tins, and one two-tenths of a cent a pound on tin-plates, with a drawback less 5 per cent of the duty paid on exported cans, boxes and packages made from imported tinplate; after Oct. 1, 1896, the articles named are to be placed on the free list. The second repeals, after July 1, 1893, the duty of four cents a pound on pig iron.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—For the first time this session the House met with a code of rules to govern its procedure, but owing to a driving snow-storm which visited Washington, the attendance of members was very small.

Speaker Crisp was very hoarse and his voice was hardly audible. The calling of the committees for reports (which is usually made by the Speaker in person) was delegated to one of the reading clerks.

Mr. Pithan of Illinois, sent to the speaker for reference a bill placing implements upon the free list, and asked to have the bill printed in record, but the speaker refused to do so.

Several reports were made from committees and passed upon the appropriate calendars.

The call of committees having been completed, Mr. Pithan of Illinois made his request that the bill introduced by him be printed in the Record and the request was acceded to.

To Make Sandusky a Port of Entry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Ways and Means committee to-day ordered favorably reported a bill making Sandusky, Ohio, a port of entry. Some routine business was transacted, but the principal business of the committee—that of tariff revision—was not even a matter of discussion. The chairman announced the appointment of the following subcommittees:

On Customs—Messrs. Springer, Whitling and Burrows.

Internal Revenue—Messrs. McMillin, Shively and McKanna.

Reciprocity and Commercial Treaties—Messrs. Turner, Cockran and Reed.

Administration of Revenue Laws—Messrs. Wilson, Stevens and Dalzell.

Public Debt—Messrs. Montgomery, Bryan and Payne.

The tariff question will not come up before any of the subcommittees, jurisdiction over the subject being retained by the full committee.

For Improvement of Western Rivers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A delegation from the Western Watersways convention held in Evansville, Ind., last October had a hearing before the House committee on rivers and harbors yesterday. The convention, Col. G. W. Shanklin explained, represented fourteen States, and was called to consider the subject of further and continuous aid from the general government to such improvements as safe and reliable river navigation urgently requires. The result was the unanimous declaration of a general policy of waterways improvements, and it was resolved to urge Congress to formulate a practical plan, to be enforced by such appropriations as may be necessary. The territories embraced within the boundaries of the State whose commerce was so largely concerned in secure and profitable navigation, also included half of the population of the Union, and practically all the fruitful soil and mineral deposits, 65 per cent of the wheat growing area of North America.

Electric Light Combine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The report of arrangements made for consolidating the Edison and Thomson-Houston companies was officially confirmed yesterday. The leading parties in interest have already come to an agreement, and the proposition will soon be made formally to shareholders.

Hanged Himself in the Smoke-House.

CORYDON, Ind., Feb. 7.—Joseph Whitcup, a rich farmer, aged 70 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his smoke-house.

BAD AS ANARCHISTS.

PACKER WHITTAKER'S OPINION OF THE SHORT SELLER.

A St. Louis and Kansas Pork Packer on Grain Dealers—Anti-Options Have an Injuring Before Farmer Hatch's Agricultural Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"The short seller is to-day the anarchist of America," said Mr. John Whitaker, a large pork packer of St. Louis, Mo., and Wichita, Kan., in an address to the House Committee on Agriculture, in advocacy of the anti-option bill.

To Representative Alexander, Mr. Whitaker said that unquestionably the tendency of "short" selling was to depress prices and to interfere with legitimate trade. Farmers, he said, were not compelled to market their grain instead of storing it; but the experience of the past eight years had taught them that holding wheat was a "losing game" and that with this unlimited short selling "beating down the price" each year, the best time for them to sell grain was as soon as it was harvested.

"Wipe out, if possible, the short seller, the non-owner—in other words, the American Anarchist," said Mr. Whitaker, and added: "That is what I say it is solely. The short seller is to-day the Anarchist of America—the worst one we have, and he will make the farmer come down and sell his stuff under the red flag."

Mr. Whitaker said that the wheat exported this year had probably averaged in price 95 cents a bushel, and if this proposed law had been in force, he believed it would have brought considerably more than \$1 a bushel. He did not believe the law would hurt owners of real grain or provisions, because if fictitious offerings were done away with actual grain and provisions, and there being a small quantity offered prices would be better. In New York it was regarded as necessary to sell 80,000,000 bushels of grain to market three or four millions.

We produced no coffee, and for that reason he believed in option selling in coffee. That gave the American citizen cheaper coffee, as it enabled the price to be fixed by sales of a large quantity of coffee that was not in existence. Option wheat sales had recently begun in Liverpool and the practice was good for England because she was a large importer of wheat.

His Remorse Unbearable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Frederick Zenger, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Maggie Weissmuller, Wednesday night, committed suicide this morning.

Justin McCarthy Re-Elected.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—At a meeting today of the McCarthy wing of the Irish parliamentary party Mr. Justin McCarthy was re-elected president.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Gen. James F. Robinson, a well-known turfman of Lexington, Ky., is dead.

The fifteenth game of the chess match at Havana was won by Tschgorin, giving him six games to five for Steinitz. Four games have been drawn.

Andrews county, Mo., farmers offer \$300 reward for the death of a least resembling a panther, which has killed and injured a good deal of stock.

At Salt Lake the Liberal Territorial convention adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the admission of Utah as a State.

Talton Hall, the Tennessee outlaw, was sentenced to be hanged March 14. It is reported that two Indians stole a white girl about 16 years of age from the same county. Citizens and soldiers are hunting for them.

At Detroit on the 23d inst., when the question of his candidacy will be settled.

John M. Thurston claims that he will send a solid Blaine delegation from Nebraska to the Republican convention.

Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific has refused the demands of the grievance committee for higher wages.

Twenty women who were stricken with influenza in the prison at Agram, Austria, became delirious and so violent that men had to be summoned to restrain them.

A judicial inquiry at Nensatz, Hungary, resulted in the indictment of three old women for the murder of ten peasants. The inquiry also revealed the existence of a class of professional poisoners living in Southern Hungary.

Owing to disorders consequent upon the authorities refusing to allow the students of the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures of Paris to hold their annual procession, the principal has dismissed the students and closed the school.

It was decided to hold the Wisconsin Prohibition convention at Madison May 31 and June 1.

The Hon. James W. Haworth, one of 306 Grant delegates at the Republican convention of 1860, died at Decatur, Ill.

Wheat was active on the San Francisco market Friday. Buyer season opened at \$1.05 3-8 and closed at \$1.06 1-4.

Four new dealers were fined \$35 and costs each for selling papers on Sunday at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Business failures during the week number 319, compared with 297 last week, and 306 in the corresponding week of 1901.

Mrs. C. M. Myers, wife of a traveling aeronaut, attempted to commit suicide at Creston, Iowa. She was pumped out.

Jay Montgomery, 16 years old, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail at Waukon, Iowa, for disturbing a Methodist revival.

Mrs. Catherine Everett, aged 92, a pioneer of Onkosh, Wis., died at her home near Beloit.

Associate Justice David Clayton of the Alabama Supreme court, died at Montgomery.

The postoffice authorities have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the thieves who committed the recent postal bag robberies in New York.

OKlahoma for Cleveland.

GUTHRIE, Ok. T., Feb. 7.—The Democratic Territorial Central committee has decided to call the territorial convention May 17, for selecting delegates to the national convention. The committee stood 22 for Cleveland, 2 for Hill and 1 for Boies.

SEVEN OF US IN A ROOM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Eggs are selling at 40 cents per dozen on South Water street, and 5 cents apiece is not considered improbable. A commission merchant says: "The hens are on strike. They do it just about this time in February every year."

CUT HER TO PIECES.

Patrick Hunt Deliberately Butchered His Wife.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Patrick Hunt deliberately butchered his wife, Ellen, yesterday afternoon because he thought she was neglecting him in his old age. He stabbed her forty-five times with a bowie-knife, the blade of which was seven inches long. Then he walked to the Halsted Street police station, where he said that he had killed his wife and was glad of it. It is thought he is insane.

BURIED UNDER A WALL.

A Falling Building Kills Two Men and Injures Others Seriously.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—While some workmen were engaged in tearing down a building at Glasgow, Ky., one of the walls fell and four men were buried beneath the ruins. Seth B. Dorsey and his son Henry were killed. John Oldham and Charles Smith, both colored, were injured, and they, too, may die.

They Indorsed Judge Woods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Ex-District Attorney Morris, Capt. Ely Ritter and Nathan Morris, all concerned in the Coy-Dudley prosecution, testified before the Senate Judiciary committee as to Judge Woods' course. It is learned that the general tenor of the statements was not calculated to give much comfort to the opponents of Judge Woods' confirmation.

Sales of Whisky Trust Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The panic in whisky trust stock continued throughout yesterday. The sales fell off to the extent of some 35,000 shares, but about 43,000 changed hands. The price, however, was firmer. The stock opened at 49 and at once went up to 50 3-8. Finally it dropped to 46 1-4, but closed at 46 1-2. This was a considerable improvement over the previous day.

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